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Some of these results may be briefly indicated. As one would suppose, the temperature decreases from the lower altitudes to the higher. The average daily maximum is as follows: at 80 meters, 29.2° C.; 300 meters, 25.1° C.; 450 meters, 24.3° C.; 740 meters, 23° C.; 1,050 meters, 19.3° C. Owing principally to more frequent cloudiness at the higher altitudes the light intensity decreases from the base of the mountain to the top. The average daily light intensity in tops of dominant trees at different elevations, as measured by the difference between the evaporation from the white and from the black Livingston atmometer, is as follows: at 80 meters, 6.4; 300 meters, 5.9; 450 meters 5.1; 740 meters, 4.; 1,050 meters, 2.8. These figures show that the light intensity is 2.3 times as great at the base as at the top. The rates of growth and the heights of the trees at different elevations show a general agreement with the light-temperature indices; viz., with the product of light intensity multiplied by temperature indices for growth. In fact, Brown thinks that the lower temperatures and the lower light are the main factors in producing the lower growth of the higher altitudes. Of these the diminished light of the higher altitudes of Mt. Maquiling has, according to the author, the most influence; for the differences in temperature are not great enough to have an appreciable effect. Rainfall is greatest at the middle elevations, while evaporation decreases with altitudinal increase. The moisture content of the soil increases with altitude. At the base it is low enough to become harmful for vegetation.

The article is full of interesting discussions, sometimes speculative, although always based on some data and admitting that the conclusions reached must be verified by further studies. The quantitative description of the vegetation and the measurement of the different factors of the habitat are so exhaustive as to leave no doubt that the work has been well done. The records are all published in great detail; for, as the author states, "it is believed they will be of value in presenting an actual picture of environmental conditions, and they may be of service in the future in interpreting the relation of environment to different types of tropical vegetation in a more exact manner than is now possible."

H. N. WHITFORD

NATURE AND MAN ON CAPE COD

A. P. BRIGHAM. **Cape Cod and the Old Colony.** xi and 284 pp.; maps, diagrs., ills., index. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York and London, 1920. \$3.50. 8 x 5½ inches.

Professor Brigham states that his object in writing the story of Cape Cod and the Old Colony was to show "the way men have used these lands and waters and come under their influence," to show "how the first colonists and those who followed them have adjusted themselves to the mobile conditions of nature and of man." This object he has accomplished acceptably, within the limits imposed by space and by the popular audience for which he has written. The physical history of the Cape, with its moraines and outwash plain, its dunes and lakes, its varied and ever changing shore line; the coming of the Pilgrims and the gradual extension of settlements around the Bay; and the changing relations of the people to land and sea through three full centuries—all are woven into a story told in a simple and charming manner for the general reader. Professor Brigham frankly admits that "the Cape cast its spell upon him." Its splendid views, its superb summer air, and its friendly people naturally appealed powerfully to such a lover of nature and of worthy men. And so he is always "sympathetic," perhaps at times unduly so, in his consideration of the activities, character, and outlook of the people of the Cape.

The early colonists were farmers; though most of their settlements were located upon the shores of harbors for purposes of communication and trade, they looked chiefly to the soil for a living, securing for a time good crops of corn and other grains. Where practicable they planted their gardens and fruit trees in the valleys, behind hills, or in kettle holes, as a protection against the ocean winds. Presently, however, agriculture lost its dominance in the economic life of the region, and it continued to decline through many years. Though "too much has been said about the poverty of the Cape soils," it is apparent that from the outset they were relatively poor in many places, and in spite of the use of marine fertilizers their yields decreased because of continuous cropping and of increased wind erosion consequent upon the removal of much of the scanty forest. Other occupations paid better than farming; and, as the population increased, more and more of the people turned to the sea. Increasingly in later years the Cape looked for its food supplies to the interior, with whose rich lands it could not compete in the production of staple crops. Many farmers moved to the prairies, and of late less than a fifth of the Cape has been in farms.

The earlier decline of agriculture and the growth of maritime activities were concomitant processes. The shore villages became thriving communities, whose fishing smacks gathered in the harvest of the offshore waters, whose whalers extended their operations even to polar regions, and whose merchantmen visited the ports of every sea. But in time the decline of these sea interests set in; for various reasons fishing has become of slight importance, whaling has ceased, and commerce has sought deeper harbors with better connections inland. As a result emigration increased, and the population of the Cape diminished until in 1910 it was less than in 1830.

Forced after many years to turn again to the land, the reduced population of the Cape has in later days found profitable employment in ministering to the needs of summer visitors and in growing special crops, particularly small fruits, suited to the climate and soil. The future prosperity of the Cape apparently will depend largely on its scenery and its summer climate, "on the summer boarder and the summer homemaker."

The reader unfamiliar with the Cape will wish that a more helpful map than that at page 24 had been provided. It is not easy to read, no scale is indicated, and many places and features mentioned in the text are not shown or are not named. [Compare the map illustrating Professor Brigham's article "Cape Cod and the Old Colony" in the July, 1920, number of the *Geographical Review*.] While there are many allusions to a few well-known sources of information about the Cape, definite citations are almost wholly lacking. If footnote citations are inappropriate in a book of this kind, a note on sources at the end would have been valuable to serious readers. The failure of the Cape ever to develop important manufacturing interests (other than salt-making from sea water), in spite of its proximity to the great industrial region of New England, is emphasized but inadequately explained. One feels that Plymouth receives scant attention after the account of the landing of the Pilgrims, and occasionally one is in danger of losing interest in the minute descriptions of places. It is safe to say, however, that few will read the book without resolving to visit or revisit this historic ground.

HARLAN H. BARROWS

THE CZECH ELEMENT IN THE UNITED STATES

THOMAS ČAPEK. **The Czechs (Bohemians) in America: A Study of their National, Cultural, Political, Social, Economic, and Religious Life.** xix and 294 pp.; maps, ills., bibliogr., index. Houghton Mifflin Co., Boston and New York, 1920. 8½ x 5½ inches.

The title of this study inevitably arouses comparison with its well-known precursor, Faust's "German Element in America," and unfortunately so, for it is not the epoch-making work that Faust's was. This is not altogether the author's fault, for his subject is less broad and more recent than that of the pioneer in the field of racial group cross sections of American life. Czech immigration as a significant factor in the social life of the United States is a matter of the last eighty years, and the number of immigrants and their descendants is relatively small even now. Granted that mere numbers do not measure the moral weight of a community, the other factors are nevertheless so intangible as to be difficult of evaluation without a perspective furnished by lapse of time. For these reasons the study is clouded by a multitude of personalities and of inconsequent details which partly obscure its conclusions.

This does not, however, deny value to the work. On the contrary, it represents a faithful and sympathetic portrayal of the most intimate details of Czech life in the United States from the days of the first immigrants. To an individual of Czech ancestry it will be a loving reminder of heroic days; to the general student of conditions in the United States it will serve as a source book for certain social origins of interest to the historian, the sociologist, the economist, the theologian, and the geographer.

Leaving aside points of interest to other general or special students, the geographer will find here and there useful facts or significant statements. Chapter 3 is devoted to the causes of emigration and of immigration during the two decades after 1840. The routes followed from the old land to the new and the reasons for selecting this or that place within the United States as sites for future homes, are traced with care and afford a basis for generalizing on the relative importance of geographic and non-geographic factors in determining these important steps of the immigrant. The principal contribution of the book to the field of geography is its study of the distribution of the Czech stock within the United